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by the system, or less fat but the same amount of albumen is decomposed. Laehr divided the day into three equal periods of eight hours, at the beginning of each of which he urinated, was weighed and took food of exactly equal kind and amount. By these more constant conditions than have been hitherto observed, he slept from 11 to 7. From these experiments which have been repeated at intervals for more than eight years, the following results were reached: Sleep is attended by a decrease (not an increase as Quincke had said) in the amount of urine secreted, its acid reaction is greatly reduced, its chloride is much decreased, and urea and sulphuric acid are slightly less. A recumbent position causes slight increase of urine and of the above substances, as well as of phosphoric acid. The latter, as well as lime and magnesia constituents of urine are unaffected.

V.—ABNORMAL.

Beitrag zur Lehre von der Infectiosität der Neurosen, von Dr. B. HERZOG. Arch. Psychiatrie, 1889., p. 271.

In psychic infection, induction, or contagion, which Werner has lately denied, while Wollenberg ascribes to it a greater rôle than was ever suspected before, is predisposition all, or is there a very specific effect, and if the latter, does it work upon the secondary subject while he is only passive or has his imitative instinct causal action? From two interesting cases the writer concludes that imitation is a part of the disposition, or a symptom of already existing disease. The second individual is as passive in his imitation as in hypnotic suggestion.

Ueber das Symptom der Verbigeration, von Dr. C. NIESSER. Allg. Zeitsch. f. Psychiatrie, 1889, pp. 168-232.

Although first described in connection with Katatonia by Kahlbaum in 1874, this symptom has been little studied. It is a "speech-cramp" which may occur with very diverse, but not with all dysthymia. It is a symptom of as great dignity and independence as idea-flight, or auditory hallucinations. Its characteristics may occur in the writing of the insane as well as in their speech. It is very diverse in its manifestations. A fragment of prayer, a single word, or interjection hissed between the teeth, whined, mumbled, low or loud, fast or slow, perhaps with florid gesticulation, are long repeated; or discourse and even writings with frequent repetitions mark these cases. It is more often associated with states of motor inhibition. From many heterogeneous cases an unitary etiological conception is sought.

Die Hallucinationen im Muskelsinn bei Geisteskranken und ihre klinische Bedeutung. Dr. A. CRAMER. Freiburg, 1889, pp. 130.

Centripetal nerves from muscles, whose specific energy it is to bring motor sensations to the brain, play an important rôle in paranoia. Their disorders may excite hallucinations in the locomotor apparatus, causing imperative motions, attitudes and acts; in speech mechanisms, causing loud-thinking and imperative speech; or in the eye muscles, causing illusions concerning motions, direction of motions, size of objects, etc. These rubrics are illustrated and confirmed by well selected and treated clinical histories.

Les agents provocateurs de l'hystérie. G. GUINON. Paris, 1889, pp. 392.

This work is full of most carefully selected and interesting casuistic material. The causes are: 1. Moral, as education, imitation, hypnotic experiments; 2. Shocks, like wounds, earthquakes, lightning; 3. Infections, as typhus pneumonia, malaria, scarlatina, rheumatism; 4. Weak-